

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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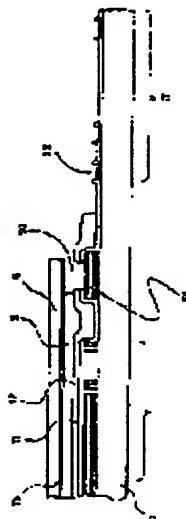
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(54) PICTURE READER

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To simplify a manufacturing process, and to obtain a picture reader with a favorable original running surface by providing a translucent protective layer with an opening part, and connecting electrically wiring on a translucent base body and a static electricity countermeasure layer.

CONSTITUTION: The static electricity countermeasure layer 15 consisting of a translucent conductor layer (or nontranslucent conductor layer provided with window) is formed between a passivation layer 11 and a wear resisting layer 8. This countermeasure layer 15 and a ground electrode 51 on a base board 10 are connected electrically by conductive resin 50. Here, the passivation layer 11, a shock mitigation layer 12, and adhesive 9 constitute the translucent protective layer. In order to realize this constitution, the passivation layer 11 and the mitigation layer 12 on the ground electrode are provided with the opening part so that the electrode surface of the ground electrode 51 is exposed.



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**Japanese Publication for Unexamined Patent
Application No. 245853/1992 (*Tokukaihei 4-245853*)**

A. Relevance of the Above-identified Document

This document discloses prior art as technical background of the present invention.

This document has relevance to claims 1 and 9 of the present application.

B. Translation of the Relevant Passages of the Document

[EXAMPLE]

[0035]

In order to realize the foregoing arrangement, it is necessary to provide opening sections on the passivation layer 11 and the shock absorber layer 12, that are formed on the ground electrode 51, so as to expose a surface of the ground electrode 51. In forming the opening sections, it is possible to adopt a dry etching method such as RIE and CDE or it is possible to adopt a wet etching method. Further, it is necessary to apply the conductive resin 50 to the ground electrode and/or to a counter portion provided on the translucent conductive layer so as to be positioned opposite to the ground electrode by potting with a dispenser and the like or by means such as a screen printing and the like.

[0036]

Further, the translucent substrate having the ground electrode and the micro sheet glass serving as a protective layer are combined with each other. However, when the conductive resin has not been cured, the conductive resin 50 is mashed and widely spreads due to a pressure exerted upon the combining process. A conductive particle (for example, C, Ag, Cu, Ni, Ti, ITO, etc.) contained in the conductive resin 50 has a particle diameter or a particle group diameter of several μm . Thus, when the pressure exerted upon the combining process is added, a thin film (whose thickness is not more than 1 μm) such as the passivation layer 11 is likely to be damaged or cracked. Therefore, the shock absorber layer 12 made of polyimide resin or the like is formed on the passivation layer 11, and the conductive particle contained in the conductive resin is restricted by the shock absorber layer 12 having relatively high viscoelasticity, so that it is possible to keep electrical connection between the ground electrode and the translucent conductive layer without damaging the passivation layer 11. Further, it is not necessary to provide the translucent conductive layer (translucent conductive layer extended portion 14 in Fig. 14) formed so as to be extended toward a document side of the hard-face layer.

[0044]

Fig. 4 illustrates Example 2 of the present invention. Note that, Fig. 4 shows portions corresponding to portions shown in Fig. 3 which illustrates Example 1. The same reference numbers are given to members arranged in the same manner as those shown in Figs. 1 to 3, and description thereof is omitted (explanation of other Examples will be given in the same manner.

[0045]

In the present Example, the passivation layer is formed on the upper layer electrode, and the non-translucent conductive layer 15' is formed on the passivation layer, and the hard-face layer 8 is formed on the non-translucent conductive layer 15'. The passivation layer 11 and the shock absorber layer 12 are provided in order to achieve the same object as that of Example 1. The non-translucent conductive layer 15' is formed so as to have a so-called opening which allows a light path L to pass therethrough. The light path L is formed as follows: light is emitted from the light source S to the document P, and light reflected by the document P reaches the photoelectric conversion element 1. Also in the arrangement of the present Example, it is possible to obtain the same effects as those of Example 1. Further,

the anti-electrostatic layer is oblique, so that unnecessary irregularly reflected light is shielded. Furthermore, by positioning this closer to each lower element, it is possible to further reduce the crosstalk.

[0046]

Fig. 5 illustrates Example 3 of the present invention. Fig. 5 shows a cross sectional view of a vicinity of a connection portion between the anti-electrostatic layer and the ground electrode according to the present invention as in Fig. 4.

[0047]

In Example 2, conductive resin is used as a bonding material. In the present Example, a material having a minute protruding portion such as a stud bump is used as a bonding material. A stud bump 53 is formed by using a wire, having a diameter of approximately 20 to 25 μm , which is made of Au, Al, Cu, and the like. Height unevenness after the bonding can be controlled within approximately $\pm 3 \mu\text{m}$, and Au is used as a bonding material, so that it is possible to obtain highly reliable electrical connection. An area for the ground electrode can be connected in a minute space such as $100 \times 100 \mu\text{m}$ and its bump can be formed at a short time not more than 0.1 msec/point, so that this arrangement is superior in terms

of the workability and is suitable for automation.

[0048]

Fig. 6 illustrates Example 4 and shows the cross sectional view as in Fig. 4.

[0049]

In the present Example, micro beads 54 obtained by performing surface treatment such as Au plating and Ni plating with respect to surfaces of plastic beads are used as a connection material.

[0050]

The micro beads 54 are selectively dispersed on a portion, positioned in a vicinity of the ground electrode, which does not prevent the light reflected by the document from being directed to the photoelectric conversion element 1. Due to (i) a pressure at which the hard-face layer 8 is fixed with the epoxy resin 9 and (ii) a contractile force of the epoxy resin 9 itself at the time of curing, it is possible to connect the anti-electrostatic layer with the ground electrode via the micro beads. The shock absorber layer 12 functions as a viscoelastic layer, so that it is possible to realize such highly reliable connection that micro beads which has departed from the ground electrode do not come into contact with other wirings and electrodes.

[0051]

Fig. 7 illustrates Example 5, and shows the cross sectional view as in Fig. 4.

[0052]

In the present Example, the bonding layer 9 is constituted of conductive resin using, as conductive particles 55, translucent particles such as ITO and SNO₂, and the hard-face layer 8 is bonded with the conductive resin. The bonding layer 9 functions also as conductive resin for connecting the anti-electrostatic layer 15 to the ground electrode 51. Also in the present Example, the shock absorber layer 12 acts as a buffer layer.

[0053]

In the present Example, it is not necessary to carry out another step of applying only the conductive resin for connecting the anti-electrode static layer 15 to the ground electrode 51, so that it is possible to simplify the manufacturing process. Note that, when it is impossible to lower a connection resistance value of the translucent conductive resin in terms of a material property, a plurality of connection points may be provided, thereby lowering the connection resistance value.

[0054]

Note that, in the aforementioned Example, an

opening for connecting the anti-electrostatic layer 15 to the ground electrode 15 is formed on the side of the bonding pad section (connection electrode section) 17, but a position of the opening section is not limited to the foregoing position.

Fig. 3

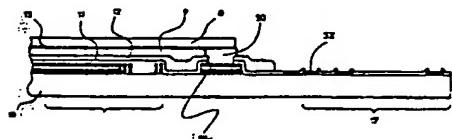


Fig. 6

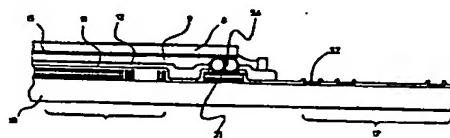


Fig. 4

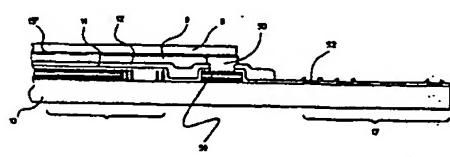


Fig. 7

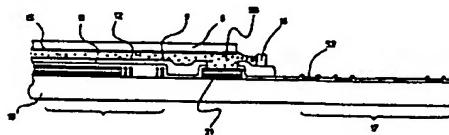
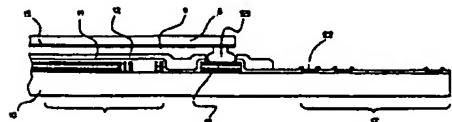
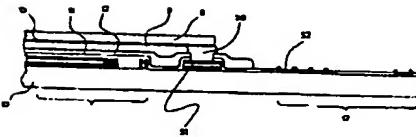


Fig. 5





101

1の実験例と同様の結果が得られるとともに、さらに、
は選択され、さらには、選択した電子により近接距離に
位置されることにより、よりいっそクロストークが抑
制できる。

100-4-61 図56は、本実験による3の実験例であ
る。図56は、4回と同時に本実験から得られた
電圧とグランジアン電圧との相関分析の結果を示す。
100-4-7 実験用回路として、第2の実験例で述べた、シンドット・スタンダードによ
る簡単な記述式を用いた。ボンディングワイヤーの端子
端子(パラレル)は、回路2.0~2.5 μmの間のA1, A1, C
アンプは、回路2.0~2.5 μmの間のA1, A1, C
端子とされる。端子A1は、端子Cと端子Bとの間に
接続される。グラントークの端子としては、1.0×1
μmの間の端子A1とD1を以下と組合せたもので
構成する。

100-4-8 図56は、本実験による3回の実験結果で得
た回路を示す。

100-4-9 本実験例では、測定回路として、フラン
チャイツスピーカー端子にA1端子、N-メチキサの端
子A1端子を用いた。

100-4-10 本実験例では、測定回路として、フラン
チャイツスピーカー端子にA1端子、N-メチキサの端
子A1端子を用いた。

100-5-1 本実験例では、測定回路によって、シンド
ット端子とマイクロビーピーによって、接続するこ
とを防ぐために断続的に接続しておき、測定回路をも
う一度接続する。シンドット端子とマイクロビーピー
端子からはれたマイクロビーピーが、他の回路端子と
接続するとのない接続回路となる。

100-5-2 これは、本実験による3回の実験結果で得
た回路を示す。

100-5-3 本実験例では、測定回路を測定回路そろ
として1.0~3.0 μm、等の選択端子を用いた回路端子
端子と測定回路によって接続する。シンドット端子
端子とマイクロビーピーをして接続することを防ぐ
ため、接続回路1.2が接続として働くためシンド
ット端子からはれたマイクロビーピーが、他の回路端子と
接続するとのない接続回路となる。

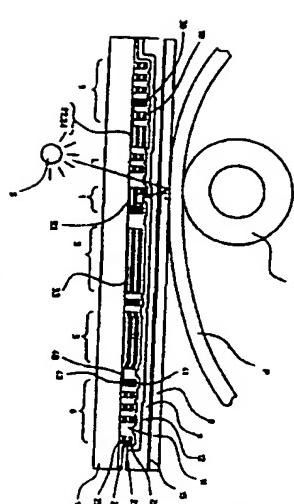
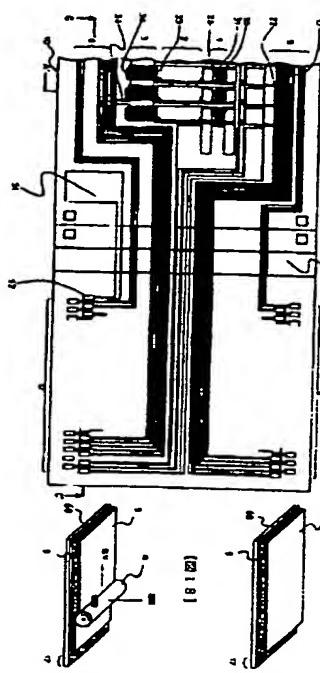
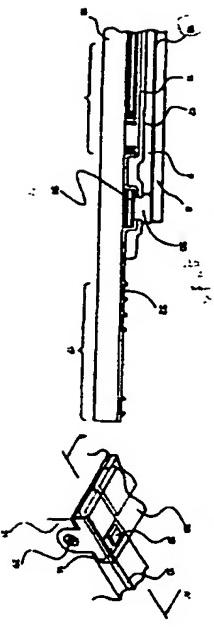
100-5-4 これは、本実験による3回の実験結果で得
た回路を示す。

100-5-5 本実験例では測定回路1.3とシンドット
端子1.3と接続して使用している。

100-5-6 本実験例では測定回路1.3とシンドット
端子1.3と接続して使用している。

100-5-7 本実験例では測定回路1.3とシンドット
端子1.3と接続して使用している。

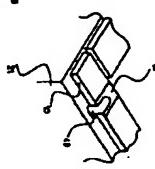
100-5-8 本実験例では測定回路1.3とシンドット
端子1.3と接続して使用している。



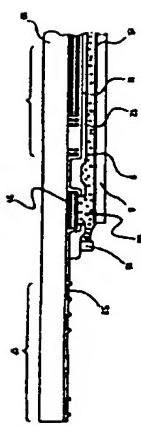
[图1.4]

图1.4-245853

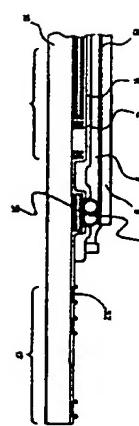
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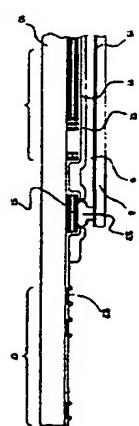
[图1.5]



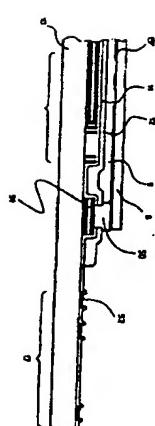
[图1.6]



[图1.7]



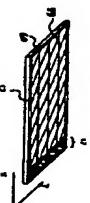
[图1.8]



[图1.9]

图1.9-245853

(10)



[图1.10]

(11)

(12)

(9)

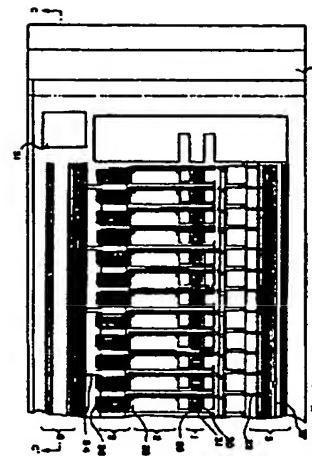
圖四-245953

(12)

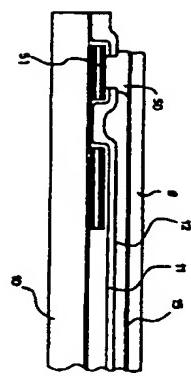
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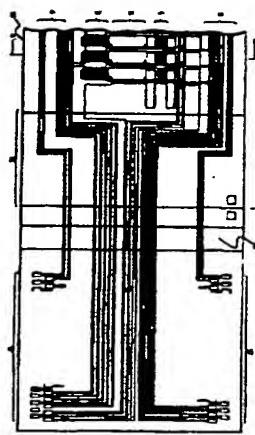
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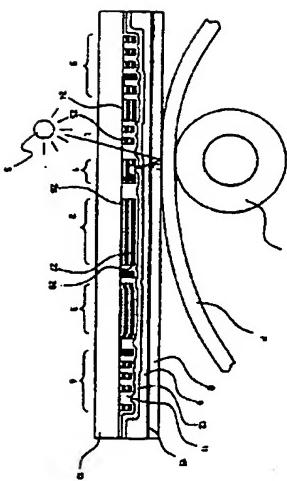
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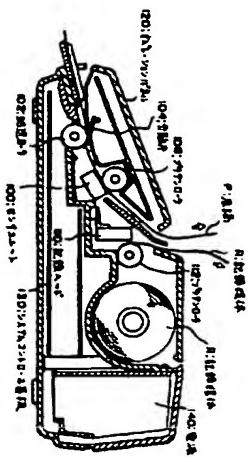
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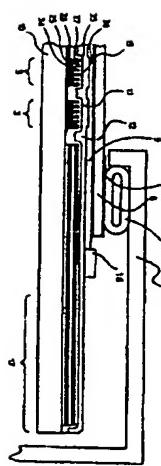
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